REMARKS

In the Final Office Action mailed June 30, 2005, the Examiner (1) objected to the specification as containing an embedded hyperlink; and (2) rejected claims 1-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hendler et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0042833 A1) in view of Basin et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0120639 A1). Each of the Examiner's objections and rejections are addressed under parallel headings below.

Specification

In paragraph 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner objected to the specification as containing an embedded hyperlink. In response, Applicants have amended paragraph [003] of the specification. Applicants respectfully submit that amended paragraph [003] complies with MPEP 608.01(VII) because "www.pkware.com/support/appnote.html" does not include the prefix "http://" and is not placed between carets (< >). Accordingly, the specification does not contain an embedded hyperlink or other form of browser executable code and Applicants respectfully request that the objection to the specification be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 1-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hendler et al. in view of Basin et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the following reasons.

Claim 1:

Hendler et al. discloses "a method of streaming an archive file (such as a Java Archive file) from a server to a client device. The method includes *extracting* files from a Java Archive and streaming the *extracted* files from the server to the client device, receiving the streamed files and storing the received files for access by a Java application." *See* ¶ 0009 (emphasis added); *see also* ¶¶ 0073-76. Thus, as the Examiner admits (*see, e.g., Final Office Action*, p. 3, ll. .12-13), Hendler et al. fails to teach receiving a stream of data containing an un-extracted zip file.

In an attempt to cure this deficiency, the Examiner cites Basin et al. as teaching an "'un-extracted zip file' as these days almost any file one downloads from the Internet is compressed (un-extracted) in some way," and asserts that "it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill … to have combined the teachings of [Hendler et al. and Basin et al.] because Basin's teachings would have allowed Hendler's method with an easy management and manipulation of archive files." *Final Office Action*, p. 3, ll. 13-15 and 19-23. Applicants respectfully disagree.

In the paragraphs cited by the Examiner, Basin et al. discusses "downloading" of zip files. *See, e.g.,* ¶¶ 0002. However, Applicants can find no teaching in Basin et al. related to "receiving a *stream* of data containing an un-extracted zip file." Thus, contrary to the Examiner's assertions, Basin et al. fails to supply what Hendler et al. lacks. Therefore, the prior art relied upon fails to support the Examiner's rejection for at least this reason.

Moreover, the Examiner relies on Hendler et al. as teaching "the claimed step of 'enabling a process to access the contents of the central directory as it is received' as the contents of each local file header is repeated in a central directory 640 located at the end of the zip archive." *Final Office Action*, p. 4, ll. 4-7 (citing Fig. 6, and ¶ 0069). However, in Hendler et al., the central directory record 640 is received in extracted form. *See* ¶¶ 0074-76. Consequently, even if the artisan would have been motivated to modify Hendler et al. by streaming the JAR file in un-extracted form (which Applicants do not admit), neither Hendler et al. nor Basin et al. would provide a process for accessing the central directory "as it is received." Rather, as taught by Hendler et al., the central directory would need to be extracted from the streamed zip file prior to being accessed. Thus, even if Hendler et al. and Basin et al. were combined as proposed by the Examiner, their combination would not teach or suggest "enabling a process to access contents of the central directory as it is received," as recited in claim 1.

For at least these reasons, Hendler et al. and Basin et al. fail to support the Examiner's rejection of claim 1, whether taken alone or in combination. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn and the claim allowed.

Claims 2-4:

Claims 2-4 depend from claim 1. As explained, the rejection of claim 1 lacks support in Hendler et al. and Basin et al., whether taken singly or combined. Therefore, the rejections of claims 2-4 are likewise not supported by the prior art relied upon for at

least the reasons given above with respect to claim 1, and Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

Claims 5, 11 and 17:

In the rejections of claims 5, 11 and 17, the Examiner similarly relies on Basin et al. as teaching an "un-extracted zip file" and asserts that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill modify Hendler et al. by streaming the JAR file in un-extracted form. *See Final Office Action*, p. 6, ll. 7-11; p. 8, ll. 13-17; and p. 11, ll. 4-7. However, as explained above with respect to claim 1, "downloading" an un-extracted zip file (as taught by Basin et al.) does not equate to "receiving a *streamed* un-extracted zip file," as recited in these claims.

Further in these rejections, the Examiner continues to rely on Hendler et al. as teaching "accessing contents of a central directory of the streamed zip file as the central directory is received." *Final Office Action*, p. 6, ll. 11-15; p. 8, ll. 17-21. However, as explained above with respect to claim 1, Hendler et al. receives the central directory record 640 in extracted form (*see* ¶¶ 0074-76), and neither Hendler et al. nor Basin et al. provide a process for accessing a central directory received in un-extracted form, as proposed by the Examiner. Rather, as explained above, the artisan would extract the central directory from the streamed zip file before accessing it (as taught by Hendler et al.).

For at least these reasons, <u>Hendler et al.</u> and <u>Basin et al.</u>, whether taken singly or in combination, fail to support the Examiner's rejections of claim 5, 11 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of these claims be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

Claims 6-10, 12-16, 18 and 19:

Claims 6-10, 12-16, 18 and 19 depend from one of claims 5, 11 and 17. As explained, the rejections of claims 5, 11 and 17 lack support in <u>Hendler et al.</u> and <u>Basin et al.</u>, whether taken singly or in combination. Therefore, the rejection of claims 6-10, 12-16, 18 and 19 likewise lack support in the prior art relied upon for at least the reasons given above, and Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

Conclusions

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants submit that this claimed invention is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious in view of the prior art references cited against this application. Applicants therefore request the entry of this Amendment, the Examiner's reconsideration and reexamination of the application, and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Applicants respectfully request that the Amendment to the specification under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 be entered by the Examiner, thus removing the objection to the specification. Applicants submit that the entry of the amendment would place the

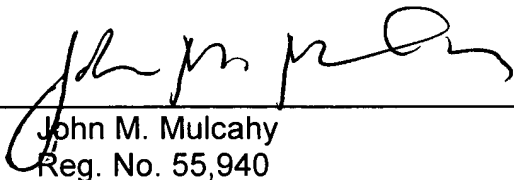application in better form for appeal, should the Examiner dispute the patentability of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: August 30, 2005   By:_____
                                         John M. Mulcahy
                                         Reg. No. 55,940